317 500 permanent workers and about 1300 seasonal
473 workers during the summer. Expansion capabilities for peat industries seemed to be unlimited.

387 The Phosphorite industry was founded also at
473 the beginning of Estonia's independence. Estonians Phosphorite, Inc. in Tallinn was founded in 1920 and was made an incorporated enterprise in 1923. Its mine and plant, which produced enriched phosphorite and superphosphate, were
[471] at Jõelähtme, Harjumaa. The State owned four-fifths of its stocks. In 1939 was opened a new phosphorite mine which was to yield 400,000 tons of raw phosphorite yearly. The war, however, interrupted these projects.

339 Other more important industries and plants in Estonia were:

The cement factory at Kunda, Virumaa, with about 500 workers. -369-

339 about 500 workers.

Brick-kilns made three kinds of bricks: mainly of clay (about 10-15 million bricks yearly), of lime (factory at Nõmme), and of oil-shale ash (factory in Tallinn connected with the Baltic Cotton Factory).

323 Glass factories belong among the oldest factories of Estonia. The most important of these were Järvakandi Factories, Inc., Lorup's Glass Factory in Tallinn, and Säde in Tartu.

322 The State Timber Industry, Inc., founded in 1919, was the largest of the lumber industries.

[473] The largest plywood and furniture manufacturers were A. M. Luther, Inc., in Tallinn, with a

[439] staff of 1,500. About 90 per cent of plywood articles was exported.

289 The Paper industry is one of the oldest in Estonia, founded in 1647. The biggest factory